

GRAVE ERRORS

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE NATAL CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller and Gen. Sir Charles Warren Severely Criticized by Lord Roberts.

DISPATCH TO THE WAR OFFICE

WHICH WAS KEPT FROM THE BRITISH PUBLIC FOR FIVE WEEKS.

Sensation in London, Where Its Publication Now Is Said to Have Been Made for a Purpose.

INCOMPETENCY IS ALLEGED

OFFICERS CHARGED WITH BLUNDERS AND LACK OF DISCRETION.

One Redeeming Feature, the Bravery and Gallantry of the Troops That Were Led to Slaughter.

SITUATION IN FREE STATE

ROBERTS SAYS THE BOERS ARE STILL AROUND WEPENER.

But Growing Uneasy Over the Attempt to Corner Them—Mackenzie Able to Hold Out Two Months.

LONDON, April 18, 4 a. m.—The government has chosen this as the moment to publish a dispatch from Lord Roberts, pronouncing censure upon Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, two of his most important subordinate commanders. This dispatch, written Feb. 13, has been in the hands of the War Office for five weeks. Just why it is published now, in the middle of the campaign, is not understood, unless it is expected that General Buller and Gen. Warren will ask to be relieved of their commands. The revelation of their incapacity must tend to undermine the confidence of the troops in their leadership.

Lord Roberts's dispatch, with its inclosures, is the great feature of the London press this morning. In a long editorial the Daily News speaks of the somewhat appalling language of the dispatch and then goes on to say: "Upon the whole these dispatches are disquieting and disheartening in no ordinary degree. . . . Following immediately upon the recall of General Gatacre they will create a widespread feeling of uneasiness and anxiety."

The Standard, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the government, says: "It is scarcely likely that the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatch is without a purpose. It irresistibly suggests whether it is not to be followed by further important changes in the South African commands. Painful as such measure may be, there must be no hesitation in carrying them out if they are required in the public interest."

The Daily Telegraph compliments Lord Roberts on "Not hesitating, where great national interests are at stake, to wound private susceptibilities."

The Daily Chronicle confesses to "A feeling something like consternation when reading the extraordinary passages of the dispatch."

The Times says: "Lord Roberts's severe condemnation is justified only too clearly by the official narratives of what took place. The story is painful, but it is well for the nation and for the army that it should be told clearly and simply without concealment or exaggeration. It is not the least of the greatest services of Lord Roberts is now rendering the country that he exposes with judicial impartiality and wise, wholesome severity errors and omissions in high quarters which have cost us so very much."

Whether the government has any special purpose or not in publishing the dispatch the way in which it has been received will make it most difficult to retain the command of the South African army.

Lord Roberts's long wait and the Boer activity have seriously disturbed public equanimity. He is still three hundred miles from Pretoria. No one doubts the ultimate success of British arms, but behind the British army that crushes the Boer armies an army of occupation will have to be installed. From various sources come hints that more men than are already provided for will have to be sent out.

Lord Roberts indicates that at least ten thousand men are advancing to cut off the Boers who are investing Wepener. As there are reports from the Basuto border that firing has been heard in the direction of the hills toward Dewet's camp it is possible that General Chermide's advanced troops are already in contact with the Boers.

Lord Roberts wires that he expected to clear the southwest section of the Free State, east of the railway, and then to swing round to the north and to turn one after another the positions held by the Boers north of Bloemfontein.

General Buller's prohibition of all press telegrams in Natal until further notice is taken to indicate that a movement is about to begin there.

LORD ROBERTS'S DISPATCH.

Warren Severely Censured and Buller and Thornycroft Criticized.

LONDON, April 17.—The War Office, tonight, published, in the Gazette, a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 13, submitting General Buller's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24. Lord Roberts deals severely with General Buller and some others. Even General Buller does not escape. Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the dispatches. After sketching General Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the

whole force, Lord Roberts points out that General Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by General Buller was impracticable and, therefore, so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop. Lord Roberts continues: "As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, I do not actually prescribe in the secret instructions, he should, forthwith, have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening."

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion Kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says: "I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking Thornycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thornycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have taken more than three hours for Thornycroft to communicate, by messenger, with Major General's Coke or Warren. Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9:30 p. m., for the purpose of consulting with Warren. Up to that hour the idea of withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet, almost immediately after Coke's departure, Thornycroft issued the order, without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operations and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect. On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thornycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day."

WANT OF ORGANIZATION. "It is to be regretted that Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing, as he did, that the state of affairs was very critical and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. He, consequently, was obliged to summon Coke to his headquarters, and the command at Spion Kop thus devolved on Thornycroft, unknown to Coke, who was under the impression that the command devolved upon Colonel Hill, as senior officer. Omissions or mistakes of this nature may be trifling in themselves, yet they may exercise an important influence over the course of events, and I believe Buller was justified in remarking: 'There was a want of organization and a system which acted most unfavorably on the defense.'"

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. That it failed, may, in some measures, have been due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy and, probably, also, to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren. But whatever faults Warren may have committed, the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer."

The dispatch concludes: "The gratifying features of these dispatches is the admirable behavior of the troops throughout the operation."

General Buller's report, commenting on General Warren's reports of the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop after dispatching the corps of some of Warren's assertions and describing the dangerous situation occupied by Warren's force, tells how he saw the force at Spion Kop had given way before Warren knew of it. Buller therefore telegraphed to Warren: "Unless you put a really good, hard fighting man in command on top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thornycroft."

THORNCRIFT UPHELD. General Buller continues: "I have not thought it necessary to order an investigation. If at sundown the defense of the summit had been taken in hand, intrenchments laid out and the dead and wounded removed, the whole place would have been brought under regular military command and the hills would have been held. I am sure. But no arrangements were made. Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him. Those on top were ignorant of the fact that the guns were coming up and generally there was a want of organization and system that acted most unfavorably on the defense. It is admitted that all of Thornycroft's command acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day and really saved the situation. But preparations for the second day's defense were not made. The enemy's attack commenced at nightfall. As this was not done, I think Thornycroft exercised wise discretion."

General Warren sets forth the fact that the Spion Kop operations had not entered into his original plans, as his instructions were to occupy the plain north of it. On consultation with the commander-in-chief, Jan. 21, however, when the question of relieving the beleaguered Ladysmith was discussed, Warren expressed his preference for attacking. This was successfully accomplished by General Woodgate. Then came the order of the commander-in-chief to put Thornycroft in command on the summit. In the meantime Warren had sent General Coke up to reinforce him, with orders to assume command. Ineffectual efforts were made to telegraph to Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the morning, to ask whether he had any orders. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Coke's brigade major and others."

In conclusion General Warren said: "It is a matter for the commander-in-chief to decide whether there will be any investigation into the question of the unauthorized evacuation of Spion Kop."

CRITICIZED BY WILKINSON.

Lord Roberts's Report and Censure

Regarded as "Ill Advised."

LONDON, April 18.—The publication of Lord Roberts's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from January 17 to January 24, is severely criticized by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post to-day. He characterizes it as "ill advised." "The effect of it on the army in Natal," he says, "must be positively demoralizing unless great changes are made in the commands, which, if necessary, should have been made without any preliminary public ventilation of mistakes and errors. By the publication of the

BATCH OF TEN

REPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC GRAND JURY AT FRANKFORT.

Wholesale Indictment of Republicans on the Charge of Killing the Late Senator Goebel.

FIVE FOR WILLFUL MURDER

YOUTSEY, WHITTAKER, COMBS AND BERRY AND JAMES HOWARD.

Five as Accessories, Caleb and John Powers, Charles Finley, Wharton Golden and W. H. Culton.

MR. FINLEY NOT ALARMED

STILL IN INDIANAPOLIS, BUT WILL RETURN TO KENTUCKY.

Not Afraid to Face the Revenged Goebellite Conspirators—Gov. Taylor's Name Mentioned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—The Franklin county grand jury this afternoon returned indictments against ten persons, charging them with complicity in the murder of William Goebel. The principals named are Henry E. Youtsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harlan Whittaker and "Tallow Dick" Combs, colored. Those indicted as accessories before the fact are Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Capt. John L. Powers, ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, W. H. Culton and Wharton Golden. In the indictment relating to the alleged accessories three other men are indirectly referred to as accessories, though no indictments were reported against them. They are Governor W. S. Taylor, Green Golden and Capt. John Davis.

The indictments were reported at 4:50 this afternoon. Henry E. Youtsey, who is mentioned as the first principal, was a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney. He formerly lived at Newport. Youtsey was first named in the case by Wharton Golden, the star witness for the prosecution at the examining trial of Caleb Powers.

James and Berry Howard are cousins and mountaineers of note in connection with the old Howard feud. They were with the men alleged to have been brought here by the Powers brothers, Finley and others on the "excursion of mountaineers."

Harlan Whittaker lived in Butler, Governor Taylor's home county, and is alleged to have been in the room in the executive building from which the shot was fired.

"Tallow Dick" Combs, the negro, lived at Beattyville and also came here with the mountaineers.

Caleb Powers is the Republican contestee for secretary of state, and John T. Powers, another of the defendants named as an accessory, is his brother.

Charles Finley was secretary of state under the former Republican state administration when W. O. Bradley was Governor. Finley is now in Indianapolis, having gone there just before the warrant charging him with complicity was sworn out six weeks ago.

W. H. Culton was also a clerk in the office of Auditor Sweeney.

Wharton Golden was a member of the Taylor State Guard and claimed to turn state's evidence on the stand in the examining trial of Caleb Powers when he testified that he claimed to be the inside facts relating to the alleged conspiracy to murder Goebel and enough Democratic members of the Legislature to give the Republicans a majority. It is stated that the commonwealth will at once nolle the indictment against Golden in consideration of his testimony.

The indictment closes thus: "The grand jury of the county of Franklin, in the name of the commonwealth, accuses Charles Finley of the crime of being accessory before the fact to the willful murder of William Goebel, committed as follows:

"The said Charles Finley in the said county of Franklin, on the 20th day of January, 1900, and before the finding of this indictment, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, and with intent to bring about the death and prove the murder of William Goebel did conspire with Caleb Powers, F. W. Golden, Green Golden, John L. Powers, John W. Davis, W. H. Culton, W. S. Taylor, Henry Youtsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harlan Whittaker, Richard Combs and others to this grand jury unknown, and did counsel, advise, encourage, aid, and procure Henry Youtsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harlan Whittaker, Richard Combs and other persons, to this grand jury unknown, unlawfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, to kill and murder William Goebel, but which one of the last five above-named persons, or another person acting with them, but who is to this grand jury unknown, so as aforesaid then and there, unbeknown to said Charles Finley before the fact, counseled, advised, encouraged, aided, procured, did the shooting and wounding of the said Goebel with a gun or pistol loaded with powder and other explosives and leaden and steel ball and other hard substances, and from which shooting and wounding the said Goebel died on the third of February, 1900, and which of said last above mentioned persons so as aforesaid actually fired the shot that killed the said Goebel is to this grand jury unknown, against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Kentucky."

The grand jury was not discharged and will continue the investigation to-morrow. Bench warrants have been issued for Clay and Harlan counties for the arrest of Jim and Berry Howard. It is not known what plans the officers have for bringing into custody the others who have not been arrested. The defendants who are in custody will probably be arraigned during the present term, but there is no likelihood that the trials will occur at the present term. About 100 witnesses are named on the back of the indictments.

WILL RETURN TO KENTUCKY.

Charles Finley Says He Will Face His Goebellite Accusers.

Charles Finley, one of those indicted as accessory to the murder of Mr. Goebel, has been in this city for the past five or

six weeks, a guest of the Plaza Hotel. When apprised by a reporter last night of the action of the Kentucky grand jury, he said he had already been informed of his indictment by a telegram from Kentucky. Said he: "I am not at all surprised, for I have anticipated for some time that an indictment would be returned against me. I cannot say anything of my future plans, for I do not know that I have any. I do not know whether they will come after me or not, but if they do it will only hasten my return to Kentucky by a few days, for I expect to go back there and defend myself in the courts. I do not in any wise consider myself a fugitive from justice. It was while I was in the North that I first heard that I was to be arrested for complicity in the murder of Mr. Goebel. Had I been in the State of Kentucky at the time, I suppose I would have been a prisoner to-day, for I would never have run away from such a charge. But being in the North, and knowing the situation, I did not feel inclined to return to Kentucky, simply to forfeit my liberty, and as a consequence I have been my time in your city."

When asked by the reporter Mr. Finley was asleep in his room, apparently unmindful of the fact that he had been indicted as accessory to a murder.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—It is thought there will be some trouble in the extradition of ex-Secretary of State Finley from Indianapolis. Governor Mount, of Indiana, has refused to recognize requisitions from Beckham and Taylor will not be asked to make the requisition by the Franklin county officials, as that would be recognition of the contestee, who has had an adverse decision from the state courts.

TAYLOR SEES M'KINLEY.

The Governor Declines to Discuss the Indictments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, called at the White House this afternoon and had an interview with President McKinley. He remained about half an hour. To-night Governor Taylor said his call at the White House was of an entirely social nature. He manifested much interest in the Associated Press dispatch from Frankfort announcing that indictments had been found against a number of persons in connection with the murder of Governor Goebel. He read the dispatch over several times and asked some questions concerning it, but declined to make any statement on the subject. The Governor expects to remain in Washington three or four days.

FOR CHICAGO'S BLUNDER

MINISTER STORER APOLOGIZES TO THE SPANISH PREMIER.

Regrets that Carter Harrison's Clerk Insulted D'Arcos with an Invitation to the Dewey Day Fete.

MADRID, April 17.—The United States minister, Bellamy Storer, visited Premier Silvela to-day and apologized for the action of the mayor of Chicago—Carter H. Harrison—in sending an invitation to the Duke of D'Arcos, the Spanish minister at Washington, to attend the Dewey day celebration. Mr. Storer said the United States government regretted the incident, which, he explained, was the result of an error committed by a municipal clerk, and promised it should not be repeated.

DUKE D'ARCO'S GENEROUS.

Forgives Chicagoans for Inviting Him to Celebrate a Spanish Defeat.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Concerning the unpleasant incident resulting from an invitation to attend the Dewey celebration in Chicago the Duke of D'Arcos, Spanish minister in Washington, said that he had received from Mayor Harrison a reply to his note of protest. 'I am fully satisfied with the explanation,' said the Duke of D'Arcos. 'In fact, I knew from the first that a mistake had been made. Still, I could not permit the incident to close without a protest. Since my arrival in the United States I have received the most courteous treatment. I know the Americans are too broad minded and upright to insult a defeated enemy. I have forgotten that I was invited to Chicago.'"

DASHED THROUGH FLAMES.

Meteor-Like Spurt of a Train on a Chicago Elevated Railway.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Panic reigned in an elevated train last night as the cars shot through a mass of flame. The fire had been fanned out to the elevated structure from a burning frame dwelling at 404 Hermitage avenue. Choosing quickly between blocking the road and risking a singeing Motorman Collins flung wide his controller, and his two cars dashed, meteor-like, through the crackling blaze. In the burning house policemen risked their lives to save the five persons within. Mrs. John Sternburg and her daughter were carried down a ladder by Portolomeo Ryan and Madden. The mother was almost dead by the general excitement. Patrolman Albert Sternburg, loss on building and contents small.

MOUNTAIN MOVING.

Seismic Disturbance Causing Havoc in a Bohemian Province.

LONDON, April 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The mountain which overlooks the town of Klappi, where the landslide recently occurred, has undergone a seismic disturbance, which is spreading throughout the entire province of Bohemia, between the rivers Elbe and Eger. The heights of the Bohemian middle range are moving, with them houses and churches have collapsed in some thirty villages. Railway embankments have been moved, streams diverted and roads cut off. Peace is reported with no loss of life, but a constant watch is imperative."

TWO BATTLES IN COLOMBIA.

Rebels Routed and a Large Number Killed, Wounded or Captured.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 17.—News reaching here from Colombia says two battles have been fought at Matamundo and Pradera, where the rebel forces of General Rios and Calcedo were completely routed, a large number being killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

The Colombian government has sent 6,000 men to the front. Peace is reported to be completely restored in the department of Magdalena.

BIG FOUR NAMED

TWO SENATORS, A GOVERNOR AND A POLITICAL MANAGER.

"Aisy Boss" Platt, Orator Depew, "Teddy" Roosevelt and B. B. Odell Chosen by New Yorkers.

QUICK WORK BY CONVENTION

SLATE FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE AND ELECTORS PUT THROUGH.

Speeches Made and Platform Adopted All in an Hour After Permanent Organization Was Effected.

HISSES FOR LEMUEL QUIGG

AND CHEERS FOR THE GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Woodruff's Candidacy for the Vice Presidency Not Indorsed by Resolutions—The Resolutions.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Republican convention for election of delegates at large to the national convention at Philadelphia named two United States senators, a Governor and the second in command of the State organization and the establishment of American authority in all the islands is proceeding to the contentment of their inhabitants."

Governor Roosevelt's administration is indorsed as "clean and efficient" and the conduct of the State legislature which recently closed its session is commended in similar terms.

The list of electors, delegates at large and electors at large were read and approved without change. The names of Mr. Depew, Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Odell were received with applause.

When the State committee list was called for the first friction of the day developed. When Abe Gruber made a fight over L. E. Quigg being named in the Fourteenth district the chair ruled that a written signed statement of twenty-nine out of thirty-nine of the delegates elected Mr. Quigg. Mr. Gruber said there had been no meeting of the delegates and the election was of the "snap" order. The list went through with the exception of the Ninth district, which was referred to the State committee.

At 5:30 the convention adjourned sine die.

The Kings county delegation to the State convention made a formal demand of Senator Platt to-day that the convention indorse the candidacy of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Platt declined but said: "I am the best friend Mr. Woodruff has in his candidacy."

TENNESSEE FACTIONS.

The Fight Between the Evans and Brownlow Republican Forces.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—At today's session of the Republican state executive committee the Evans supporters filed a protest against the committee's deciding contests for seats as delegates to the state convention, which will meet on Thursday. The committee decided not to make a temporary roll call, and instead of deciding contests will leave them to be acted upon by the uncontested delegates. This reverses the action taken by the committee at yesterday's session.

Pension Commissioner Evans and Congressman Brownlow are both here marshaling their forces for the state convention, which meets Thursday. As things now stand Brownlow has 125 uncontested votes, Evans, 119, Gibson, who will vote with Brownlow, 126, leaving 311 votes in contest. The Evans men claim they are entitled to 183 uncontested delegates and that Brownlow should have only 145 and Gibson only 119. They charge that frivolous contests have been made against Evans delegates in counties where there has been no special attempt to hold a second convention. The Brownlow people are not doing much talking, but express confidence in their ability to control the convention. The ante-convention skirmishing has emphasized the likelihood of a bolt and two sets of delegates to the national convention. From talk among the Evans people the fight may be carried into the state and congressional campaigns, with the result of two Republican nominations for all of these offices.

HANNA NOT TO BE A DELEGATE.

Foraker, Nash, Grosvenor and Dick to Represent Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Post to-morrow will publish the following: "Senator Hanna will not be a delegate to the Republican national convention. This fact, made known at the Capitol to-day, occasioned much comment, but that has been the Republican party great; that has made the President great. If, when we made the treaty of peace, we had adhered to the purpose we declared when we declared war; if we had dealt with the Philippine islands as we promised to deal, have dealt and expect to deal with Cuba, the country would have escaped the loss of six thousand brave soldiers, other thousands of wrecked and shattered lives, the sickness of many more, the expenditure of hundreds of millions, and what is far worse than all that, the loss of the Philippines. I have expressed himself too emphatically to allow a reconsideration at this late day."

"As Senator Hanna will not be a delegate at large, it is expected that the state convention, which meets at Columbus next Tuesday and Wednesday, will select Senator Foraker, Governor Nash and Congressman Grosvenor and Dick as the four Republicans to head the state delegation. Mr. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who has been mentioned as a possible delegate, will be made a presidential elector. The platform is now being prepared in this city and will include an indorsement of the President and of the manner in which pledges of the platform of 1896 have been redeemed. It has not been decided how the Porto Rican tariff shall be treated or whether it shall be ignored."

Barker Says Bryan Is Doomed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, who is here attending the state convention of the middle-of-the-road Populists, said in an interview: "I am firmly convinced that Bryan will

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with applause, but mention of Governor Roosevelt created a whirlwind of excitement and a declaration that Roosevelt must have a second term as Governor brought the audience to its feet with cheers and handclappings. Mention of McKinley and the Americans caused another burst of enthusiasm and evidently hurt the feelings of the Woodruff men for at the conclusion of the chairman's speech they started cheering for their candidate, which was joined in by the delegates from Queens and Suffolk and was only checked by a demonstration of disapproval on the part of the other delegates.

THE PLATFORM.

The usual lists of vice presidents and secretaries were read, and then Lemuel E. Quigg, of New York, was called to the stage to read the platform. He was received with mingled hisses and applause. Mr. Quigg waited until the noise had subsided and then read the platform, which was adopted.

It asserts that the Republican party found the country after four years of Democratic government paralyzed as to industry, weak in trade and commerce and impoverished by its public treasury. The platform extols Republican party government as "equally effective and intelligent in war as in peace."

The policy of this government with regard to the status of "Spain's conquered colonial possessions," is approved as characteristically American, the platform continuing: "The independence of Cuba, pledged to Cuba and proclaimed to the world in the declaration of war, has been secured and advanced by every public act. The American military force in Cuba has been reduced. Local government had been established and steps are now being taken for popular elections in Cuba to erect there a free government of the Cuban people, preparatory to the complete withdrawal of American authority. In Porto Rico, which has become for all time American territory, civil government and liberal laws have been provided. The insurrection in the Philippine islands has been overcome, organized rebellion no longer exists, and the establishment of American authority in all the islands is proceeding to the contentment of their inhabitants."

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HOAR HAD GRIP

AND WAS COMPELLED TO CUT HIS FIFTY-THOUSAND-WORD SPEECH.

Well Enough, However, to Take Over Three Hours of the Senate's Time in Denouncing Imperialism.

REBEL AGUINALDO LAUDED

CLASSIFIED WITH Kossuth, Nathan Hale and Other Patriots.

And Likened to the "Best Minds Which Handed Down the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments."

M'KINLEY HELD UP TO SCORN

IN AN IMAGINARY ROLL CALL OF DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN.

No One Supposed to Favor Retention of the Philippines, Except the Arch Traitor, Aaron Burr.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—For more than three hours to-day Mr. Hoar, the senior senator from Massachusetts, occupied the attention of the Senate with a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism," upon which, he maintained, this government has embarked. As prepared, the address was 50,000 words in length, but Mr. Hoar omitted much of it owing to an incipient attack of the grip from which he was suffering. He spoke for three hours, and, while it was a tremendous strain on him, the more important passages of the argument were delivered with force and vigor. The speech was brilliantly written, was illuminated with splendid rhetorical figures, and was rich with citations from history. One of the notable parts of the address was the eulogy of Aguinaldo. Mr. Hoar did not liken the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done heretofore, but to Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert, Nathan Hale and other builders of the church of liberty. In statecraft he likened Aguinaldo and his associates in the leadership of the Filipinos to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race—a race which he handed down to us "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon, and the profound philosophy of Paul."

One of the most effective parts of the address was his fancied roll call of some of the distinguished statesmen of the United States on the question of the retention of the Philippines. He began with George Washington and closed with William McKinley, each, in a sentence, giving the reason for his vote. Every one was in the negative, except that of Aaron Burr, who voted "yes" and explained: "You are repeating my banner, expelling me from the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last."

When the name of William McKinley was called he replied: "There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now. I go back to what I said two years ago: 'Forcible annexation is criminal aggression; givers desire their just powers from the consent of the governed, not from the sword, but of all of them.' I will stand with the fathers of the Republic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican party. No."

The effect was dramatic as Mr. Hoar pronounced his peroration. The stillness in the chamber was intense. Applause swept over the galleries, but it was hushed quickly by the president pro tem.

Senator Hoar's Speech.

Mr. Hoar took for his text the resolution of Mr. Beveridge's Indiana message that the Philippine islands are territories belonging to the United States and that the United States government must govern the archipelago. Mr. Hoar spoke with deliberation, but scarcely with his usual forcefulness. He requested his colleagues not to interrupt him in the course of his speech, indicating that the state of his health rendered it undesirable that he should enter into a running debate. Mr. Hoar began his address by speaking of the prosperous condition of the American people at the close of the war with Spain. He told of the glory of that conflict; of a victory in the interest of liberty. He praised President McKinley's course at that time, saying in his judgment he was the best loved President who ever sat in the chair of Washington. Continuing, he said:

"The American people, so far as I know, were all agreed